

demand a three-story house, and yet we ask its equivalent of our pupil nurses in a large number of hospitals. The ambition of our hospitals is to send out an annual report with a large number of patients, aiming to increase that number each year. Nothing is done to increase the ward supplies, that this increased number of patients may be properly cared for. In the face of this glaring fault we constantly hear the question raised, "Why is it that institutional children do not do as well as children reared in our crowded tenements?" If a hospital has room sufficient to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five patients, with clothing and bed-linen, trays, etc., for properly caring for only seventy-five, why increase the number to one hundred and twenty-five? We accomplish more good by properly caring for the seventy-five than improperly caring for one hundred and twenty-five. Our hospitals are certainly institutions for the advancement of good.

E. L. FOELKER.

DEAR EDITOR: First, I want to thank you for your earnest effort to make your—or shall I say "our"—JOURNAL such a useful, interesting magazine. I am wondering now what I ever did without it. I always put in a good word for it to every nurse I meet. Next, I want to thank Miss L. Y. Strum for her excellent letter about small hospitals. As superintendent of another small hospital I want to say that I can thoroughly indorse it. I know by experience that every word she writes is absolutely true. There may be hospitals run for gain, but if there are, I have not come in contact with them. In those hospitals in which I have served the trustees and medical staff have given freely and gratuitously of their time and labor.

Your article on "The Influence that Makes a School" was the only thing needed to finish off and round out Miss Strum's letter.

Sincerely thanking you both, very truly yours,

(MRS.) M. H. LAURANCE,
Superintendent Rex Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like, if I may, to use the JOURNAL to ask all of the graduate nurses of the State of West Virginia to confer with us as to the advisability of establishing a State Nurses' Association for the purpose of registration and legislation. All graduate nurses of this State are asked to take an active part in this very important matter. Cordially yours,

MARY GAULE,
Chief Nurse Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Hospital, Huntington, W. Va.

DEAR EDITOR: I have answered the "Pittsburg District Nurse's" questions, which, however, are covered in the article on "Visiting Nurse Work" in the April, 1902, number of the JOURNAL.

H. F.

1. Never more than ten working calls.
2. Eight hours, but the district nurse finds it impossible to have a prescribed time for leaving her work. Nurses in Chicago frequently work twelve hours.
3. Some societies require this. It is not generally done in the regularly organized associations.
4. No, unless a regular nurse is employed to answer night-calls only.
5. Forty-five dollars, fifty dollars, sixty dollars, is the general salary. This does not include any living expenses.

6. In the cities named the nurse's expenses average from thirty dollars to thirty-five dollars per month.

7. Boston and Philadelphia organized about the same time, 1886.

ONE of our readers in Duluth, Minn., closes a business letter with the following expression of appreciation of the JOURNAL:

"We appreciate the JOURNAL very much. Its up-to-date attitude and the high ideals it stands for help us all in the rush and anxiety of our work. Miss McIsaac's plea in a recent number for nurses' recreation was timely. We must educate ourselves to the idea that recreation—theatre, walking, driving—makes us brighter and more companionable, and a dull nurse is an unnecessary calamity.

[LETTERS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name in full and address of the writer, otherwise such communications cannot be recognized. The name need not appear in the JOURNAL unless so desired.—Ed.]



REPLACING TEETH.—Dr. S. J. Bloomfield, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, reports in the *Dominion Dental Journal* that he replaced two central incisor teeth in a boy's mouth very successfully. They had been knocked out by a stone and were brought, covered with mud, an hour after the accident. The pulp tissue was extracted and the cavity dried and filled with gutta-percha. The teeth and mouth were cleaned as thoroughly as possible, the teeth placed in position, and held by a splint made of soft impression compound pressed over the teeth and gum. This was changed three times and removed after ten days, leaving the teeth as firm as ever.

OPERATIONS DURING PREGNANCY.—The *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, quoting from a foreign exchange on this subject, says: "Whether extraction of teeth exerts a bad influence upon existing pregnancy is a question of interest to physicians and dentists alike. The author thinks with a normal uterus any necessary operation may be undertaken. Only in operations upon certain parts which have a special relation to the genital function must the possibility of an interruption of the pregnancy be taken into account. With a healthy uterus the month of the gestation does not make any difference. Whenever necessary teeth should be extracted without considering the pregnancy, so with other dental procedures and operations."